a single case did irritation of a single point in the cortex produce alternate contraction and cessation. It was further remarked that irritation in the anterior part of the optic thalamus produced checking in the movements of the vagina in rabbits as well as in the dogs. Irritation of the medulla oblongata was followed by contraction in the vagina. The tract conducting impulses to the vagina passes from the cortex through the spinal cord and later through the sacral nerves. The contraction of the vagina seemed to be inhibited by stimulation of the peripheral cut ends of the splanchnic nerves, and on the contrary stimulation of the vagi was followed by inhibition of movement. It is quite self-evident that the walls of the vagina have themselves secondary ganglia, which have an important influence over its movements. These ganglia were not, however, investigated by the authors. They note, however, the interesting fact that ligature in the superior portion of the vagina, that is, at about the internal os, irritation of the vagina was not followed by movement,and irritation of the above-mentioned areas in the cortex or the peripheral nerves was followed by no manifestations whatever.

CONCERNING MULTIPLE NEURITIS.

By Dr. J. Pal (Wiener klinischer Wochenschrift, 1891). The author remarks that our knowledge of multiple neuritis has been obtained for the most part during the past ten years and pathological cases, which were then unexplainable, now appear apparent.

The history of each of the cases are related, and concerning their etiology they are those agents which we ordinarily attribute to be the causation of the disease. For instance, two cases were due to alcohol, two more due to specific diseases, erysipelas and typhoid fever; one from exposure and one from arsenical poisoning. In the remaining one the etiology was obscure.

After the death the nerves examined, such as the optic, motor oculi, abducens, facial, auditory, radial, peroneal, and in some cases the phrenic and pneumogastrics, etc., showed quickness of degeneration, with the exception of the auditory. In the spinal cord the posterior root nerves were found diseased as were the postero-lateral columns from the dorsal region to the medulla. The posterior median columns showed very small degeneration tracts over a corresponding area. The ganglia on the posterior roots were normal apparently, and it is to be remarked that neither the fibres of the posterior roots going to the Spitzka-Lissatuer columns, nor the columns themselves were affected. In the cervical region the direct cerebellar tract was degenerated and going downward, the crossed pyramidal tracts showed similar changes, particularly in the cervical and upper dorsal. The direct pyramidal tract showed only slight changes, and this but in a very small area. After reaching the dorsal segment of the cord, the changes in the anterior white matter seemed to be limited to the crossed pyramidal tracts. In the opinion of the author these changes were analogous to those which might occur from a focus of diffuse neuritis at the dorso-cervical junction of the cord, but no evidences of such a process could be found. At the end of his article the author expresses his clinico-anatomical results as follows:

1. Multiple neuritis occurs often as a primary affection of the peripheral nervous system, and the changes in the nerves may be independent of any change in the cells of the anterior coronal.

2. In the course of multiple neuritis the central nervous system may become involved, the changes resulting from the same causes that caused the primary disease.

3. Although the funiculus gracilis and funiculus cuneatus may be and frequently are degenerated, this degeneration need not be strictly systemic.

4. The so-called neuritis of tuberculosis shows peculiar clinical symptoms, such as œdema of the feet and diminution of cutaneous irritability to the faradic currents, and these symptoms are sometimes the only indications of the multiple neuritis.

Electro-Therapeutical Notes.

By MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.

Heliobas. "Electricity, though the most powerful of masters, is the most docile of slaves. It is capable of the smallest as well as of the greatest uses. It can give with equal certainty life or death; in fact it is the key-note of creation. It is not only my theory, it is a truth, indisputable and unalterable, to those who have studied the mysteries of electric science."

"And do you base all your medical treatment on this principle?"

Heliobas. "Certainly. Your young friend here, who came to me from Cannes, looking as if she had but a few